On June 25

in Quang Binh

VIETNAM

July 1 IDAR

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28 **U.S. Plane Downe**

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINE'S MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION TO NORTH VIET NAM ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE

June 27, 1968

Dear fellow countrymen, fighters and cadree, a time when the heroic South strikes hard at the enemy and wins big victories, the North has just downed the 3,000th plane of the American aggressors.

Thus South and North both have fought well ! Thus South and North both have fought well!

Net only have the gallant armed forces and people in the North grounded a great number of American aircraft, but they have defeated the agreesers on the front of communications and transport, ensounce construction, stabilisation of the Popple's life. One the past thread year of trungle against U.S. agreesing was for national advoction, occidint North' left Asm has boome over stadies and has been devoting heart and out to Infilling its they toward the truncation and has been devoting heart and out to Infilling its they toward the Willeam Weinbert Party and the Government, it and the Committee of the Will Keen Weinbert Party and the Government, it was to the mutation drive, in production and the lighting to the contract of the William Weinbert Party and the contract of the William Weinbert Party and the Committee of the Standard Committee of the Standard Committee of the Standard American and the William Weinbert Party and the Committee of the Standard of the Standard Milliam Weinbert Party and the Committee of the Standard of the Standard Milliam Weinbert Party and the Standard of the Standard Milliam Weinbert Party and the Committee of the Standard of the Standard Milliam Weinbert Party and the Standard of the Standard Milliam Weinbert Party and the Standard of the Standard Milliam Weinbert Party and the Standard of the Standard Milliam Weinbert Party and the Standard of the Standard Milliam Weinbert Party and the Standard of the Standard Only and the Standard of t

on your detailed the result of the annymen and people of the Fourth Military Zone which deserbs to be called the frontline of the struggle in the North, for their gallant foiling of all the stanger manowards of the U.S. afgressors.

their feat of document the armymen and people of Quang Bink province on their feat of documing the 3-0-0-16 U.S. plane, and send to X. unit a banner of honours. All our armymen and people of the North have had a there is this suploit. Though the American aggressors have sustained heavy selbachs they have not yet up their criminal war of aggression in the South and their war of destruction in

the North.

Fellow countrymen, fighters and cadres all over the country! Don't let your successes turn your heads? Be constantly vigilant, units closely, fight hard, took efficiently in production, develop your good points, correct your mistakes and light the American aggressors still victory!

Forward!
Our total triumph is an assurance double sure!

Please accept my affectionate and "determination to win" whishes HO CHI MINH

Maybe It Is Time Mr. Harriman?

O send 550,000 men over-seas, to squander thirty billion dollars a year, to cause hundreds of thousands of young Americans to be killed or crippled, to ravage a country to a degree no army has ever done anywhere beforeall this requires some justifi-cution, doesn't it, Mr Harri-

To speak of tin and tung-sten, at Eisenhower did in 1953 when he was intensifying aid to when he was intensifying as to the Frinch expositionary corps in Indochina, would now sound too sord.d. To evoke freedom for a country one is trying one's best to destroy can no longer decive anybody. To say that the Vietnamese are a threat to the security of the United States is to talk

nonsense, And so Mr Harri-man and his like put forward the supreme argument: the United States is bound by "honour commitments."

Being bolk a businessman and a diplomat, Me Harri-man should certainly know that there are commitments and commitments. When two

(Continued page 2)

communiqué of the Viet Nam People's Army High Command dated June 27 reported that on June 25, 1968, at 7.45 p.m. a U.S. P.4D Phantom fighter-bomber had been grounded west of Quang Binh province. Two pilots were found

It was the 3,000th American plane downed by the D.R.V.N. since August 5, 1964, date of the first U.S. air raid on this country.

dead among the wreckage.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF PEOPLE'S WAR

- Exceept from Nhan Dun June 28, editorial*

A cry of Joy is going up all over our land: to date 3,000 U.S. aircraft have been shot down over North Viet Nam! In a bril-North Viet Nam I no briti-liant fight on the night of June 25, Quang Binh in the Fourth Milliary Zone, whose people have shown extraor-shot down the account air-craft. News of victory is streaming home: both the Great Front and the Great Rear are achieving tremen-doms successes in a series of continuous offensive.

The shooting down of 3,000 U.S. aircraft is a gift filled with warm feeling sont by the North to the beloved Soath, where the last lairs of the American aggressors are being stormed. It is a milestonic in the hard and heroic fighting but full of alarious virietures. glorious victories.

The American aggressors' attacks on the North are. aimed at saving their desperate situation in the South of our country. They bra-zenly use large air and naval forces against the North in the hope of hampering our support to the South, wreck-ing our work of building socialism and consolidating national defence, and impairing our people's will fight and win. to

Right from the beginning, this unjust war of destruc-tion was deprived of all initiative: U.S. war escalation all was prompted by defeat. The higher the enemy escalates, the weaker he grows and the more failures he suffers. The longer we fight on, the stronger we grow and the more victories we reap. Our shooting down of 3,000 U.S. aircraft has dealt hard blows at has dealt hard blows at American air and naval strength and inflicted on it all-sided setbacks. The resounding victories won by our people and armed forces have an important military and political meaning.

(Continued page 4)

· Suchonds are ours.

PARIS TALKS' TENTH SESSION

THE 10th session of the official conversations between the repre-sentative of the Government of he D.R.V.N. and the represe the U.S. Government was held in Paris on June 26, 1968.

Mr Cyrus Vance represented the U.S. Government in the absence of Mr A. Harriman, Like Mr Harriman, MY A. HATTIMAN. Like MY HATTIMAN, he sought to evade the just demand by the Vietnames people and the D.R.V.N. Government for U.S. unconditional ending of its hombings and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N.

He repeated the same theme that the IIS would "gion the bombing at the appropriate time and circustance." His aim was to conceal fact that the U.S. has been attack with increased fierceness part of the D.R.V.N. territory area. No Vance claimed that the U.S. had exercised "restraint" and again reiterated the absurd "reciclaim. Mr Vance also demanded "response" from the

All these subhistries were refuted by D.R.V.N. Minister of State Xuan Thuy who declared: "If the U.S. unconditionally puts an end to its bombings and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N., the D.R.V.N. and the U.S. will

freedom of the Victnamese people."
Mr Xuan Thuy then expressed his
views on the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vict Nam. He reviews the
marks on Vict Nam. He review to
the signing of these Agreements which
formally recognized the independence,
sovereignty, unity and territorial
integrity of Vict Nam, and prohibited intervention by foreign countries
to the U.S. has a witten sizefully violated
to the U.S. has a witten sizefully violated The U.S. has systematically violated the fundamental spirit and all the the fundamental spirit and all the sessential provisions of these squee-mental provisions of these squee-rential military demagration line into a spititical and tertiforial boun-dary, in order to perpetuate the partition of Viet Nam. Mr Xuana quisling administration in Seigen to oppose general elections to be held in 1936 for the reunification of Vietnam, it has committed U.S. expedi-tant, it has committed U.S. expeditionary troops to an aggression against South Viet Nam and launche war of destruction against North Viet Nam, while trying to cover up those illegal acts with slanderous charges against the D.R.V.N.

Mr Xuan Thuy showed that the U.S.-created Saigon puppet administration is entirely illegal, and all the farces staged by the U.S. such as "referendum," "the Republic of Viet Nam," "election," "consti-

toward the re-establishment of peace in Viet Nam on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and freedom of the Vietnamese people."

tution," etc. are mere pieces of deception that can decisive nobody. The extremely repulsive nature of these traitors has become more and more apparent, he said. They have let the U.S. expeditionary corps trample on the country. They have been ruthlessly exploiting the people been rathlemaly exploiting the people of all strate, putting every resource in service of the U.S. war of aggression and forcing the youth to serve as cannon-fodder for the U.S. They are but a clique of traitors to the country and the people, as instrument for the U.S. to ensiave the South Vietnamese people and to perpartial the partition of Viet Nam.

Underlining the role of the South Viet Nam National Front for Libervice Nam National Front for Liber-ation, its increasingly big victories and the main points of its Political Program, Mr Xuan Thuy said:

"It is clear to everybody that the N.F.L. is the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people."

In connection with the " una fire" receptly proposed by U.S. Vice-President H. Humphrey, Mr Xuan Thny said it was a U.S. trick Nam. They said it was a 'U.S.' trick which put in the same basket their superiors and the victim of aggression and was aimed at making behave that the U.S. also is full of "gootwill" and at conceasing the fact that the U.S. is intensifying its attacks on an important part of the D.R.Vn. territory while continuing to sand troops and weapons to South Vet.

Nam and escalating the aggressive

After a recess, the session resumed bear Mr Vance's pleas for the to hear air vance's passe for use U.S. policy of aggression and sabc-tage of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and denial of the crimes piled up by the U.S.-puppets against the South Vietnames people. Mr. Vance also continued to avoid determining the unconditional cemation of the bombings and all other acts of war by the U.S. on the whole territory of the D.E.V.N.

territory of the D.R.V.N.
Minister Xuan Thuy rejected the
U.S. representative's fallacious conterritors. He said: "The statements
of the U.S. said: "The statements
of the U.S

He concluded by pointing out : "Now is the appropriate time for the U.S. to put an unconditional end to the bombings and all other war acts on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. so that the talks can soon switch over to other questions of concern to the two sides. As the U.S. the aggressor it is therefore up to is the aggressor to its aggression. It is not entitled to make any deman people any 'restraint' in the exer-

MAYBE IT IS TIME ... Mr HARRIMAN?

(Continued from page 1) canesters have come to an

understanding to go and plunder a house, their pledge has no value whatsoever in the eyes of hamest people. When in the late 19th century, European powers meeting in Berlin undertook to divide Africa among themselves, the African people were under no colligation to honour such a contract. When Hitler and Mussolini promised to colla-borate with each other in enslaving Europe, the first duty of any European was to ignore that commitment.

What commitments have you taken in Viet Nam? And who to?

Such are the two prelimi-navy questions that the world, and especially the American people, will ask the American government before deciding whether its commitment is

PRESIDENTS Truman and Eisenhower plaiged themselves to help the French colonialists crush the Vielnamese national resistant Once the French colonialis defeated, Eisenhower undertook against wind and tide to shore up the Ngo Dinh Diem regime and turn South Viet Nam into a separate, "independent" country. In his memoirs, admits that if election i taken place, 80% of the Vist-names would have voted for Ho Chi Minh, Given the numerous parties and sects opposed to Diem, the manufarin-dictator would have received much less than 10% of the

The American goodenment's commitments, either to the French colonialists or to Ngo Dinh Diem, directly brainds the Victnumese people's right to national independence. They thus you counter to one of the

fundamental principles of international law. What is even worse, Eisenhower's plage in 1934 was an open breach of duly signed international

agreements.

To try and turn the 17th parallel into an "intangible frontier," as said Foster Dulles, clashed with the clause line was only a provisional one and should in no case become a political boundary. To oppose the general elections provided for in those agree-ments was to violate the latter ovnically.

The Geneva agreements pro-hibited the introduction of all foreign military personnel and foreign military personnel and the creation of foreign meli-tary bases in both somes of Viet Nam. But what did you do I in 1054, the BAAC mis-sion, which helped the French-er positionary corporated have been withdrawn following the signing of the agmission. Your coverment mot only 800 is government not only kept it on the spot, but set about beef-ing it up. In 1936, it was over one thousand strong, This American military personnel took in hand command of the

pappet army, entirely re-equipped with American weap-ons. In 1954, these were in South Vist Nam only a few mitthery airfields; within a few years, your government had scores of others constructed. Then, to prop up the tottering Diem regime, the Kennedy administration undertook to administration undertooh to launch a "special war." In 156a, President Johnson made a commitment to Neuven Khanh and ordered the bomb-ing of the D.R.V.N. to ivy and keep affont the rottem Saigon regime. In 1955, he promised to the Saigon men

Yet, on July 20, 1954, in Gene-va. Bedell Smith in the name of

chief, could not be promoted without the consent of the French colonial administration. Diem was able to reach the top only because he loyally the Huited States had undertaand efficaciously served the hen never to resort to force or the threat of force to disturb the colonial regime. As wrote an American au

implementation of the signed accords. Which commitment is the more binding to the United States, the one taken at Geneva before the delegates of numerous nations, publicly and in accordance with international accordance with international law, or the one to the min-of Saigon in underhand deal? It is true that the ho-mour of the United Status is at ztake, but not in the way the men in Washington understand it.

AND who are those men to whom you have bound yourselves by pleages which have led to this apocatyptic war? One could only laugh, listening to Mr lyptic war? One could only laugh, listening to Me Harriman vanuling the merits of Thien-Ky and their ilk, 'legaly elected' defenders of democracy, belowed by the peo-ple, and whose good intentionat need only a fillip from the U.S. to bear fruit! I will be fair, and not take

for my targets the string of marionettes which have succaded one another in Saison since Diem's downfall: they just appeared on the stage for a while, only to vanish at the American secret services. I'll American secret respices. It take Dien, who for ten years was the hero of the men in Washington, and whom My Johnson in 1961 called the Winston Churchill of Asia."
[Incidentally what did your Christian Churchill of Asia."

British triends think of that?) Western authors who praised Diem's "anti-colonial pa-triotism" candidly recalled as a teibute to his talents, that he mes mandarin and province chief at the age of 28 and Prime Minister at the Court of Hue at 32. These authors didn't know that under the colonial regime, the least mandarin, even a more district

thor, the Americans had be-come the "bedfellows" of the French. So they inherited from them their valuts. A historical law is that the best servants of cau is that the best servants of neo-colonialism are recruited from among the valets of old colonialism. More than a hundred years ago, French rear admival Rieunier, entrusted with the tash of rigging up a colonial administration in Viat Nam, complained that only scoundeds were to be found. Mr Harriman, you should resign yourself, if you are bent on imposing a mocolonial regime upon us, to getting even worse vascals. Your henckmen, from Diem to Thiese Ky, are even more cruel and corrupt than those who took service with the French. Neither dollars nor B.52s will make the slightest difference

So don't tall us that your commitments to those people should be respect-ed at all costs, for they are ed at all costs, for lawy are simply your creatures. It was not Diem that ruled in Saigon, but Laland Barrows of U.S.O.M., General O'Daniel of M.A.A.G., Colonel Land-zdale of the C.I.A., and it was Professor Wesley Fishel of Michigan State University who set up the whole administrative and police structure and wrote the 1936 "constitu-tion." Your commitments to Diem had so little consistency became obvious, you had no qualms making away with

Do you remember, Mr Har Do you rememore, and the riman, this assion of the National Security Council which sook place on August 28, 1963, which you yourself attended, and where, among

or liquidated? Roger Hilsman, the then Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Atlairs, wrote :

"Nolting... felt that a deci-zion not to go along with Diem and Nau would be to renegs on past commitments. (To Move a Nation, p. 492)

And you renaged on them. Diem and Nhu paid with their lives for their belief in the perennity of American com-

THE commissiones you have been talking about a monthing honourable; the men to whom you pladge yourselves are not decemb pople — to use a euphemism. Aren't there other commissions made by American leaders at other times and in other blaces. to people who deserve more consideration? Didn't President Johnson say to the Amor-

"Some others are eager to enlarge the conflict. They call upon us to supply American boys to do the job that Asian boys should do." (August 12,

our blanes with hombs and to drop them on certain areas.
That I think would enlarge the war and result in com the war and result in com-mitting a good many American boys to fighting a war that I think ought to be fought by the boys of Asia to help protect their own land. And for that reason I known't chosen to enlarge the war." (August 29,

We are not going morth and we are not going south,' (September 25, 1964)

"We are not going to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles unmy from home." (October 21, 1964)

Instead of persisting in following a blind alloy, Mr Harriman, maybe it is high time for you to try to get out?

NGUYEN KHAC VIEN

VIET NAM COURTER

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

TRAFFIC KEPT OPEN

CINCE the start of the U.S. war against the North over three years ago. U.S. aircraft and war ls have been relentlessly attacking our communication ways. They bomb and strafe either this or that end of a road, and cut it into many sections, they strike day and night for months running. now stealthily, now in con centration, at the same locality. They make use of their most up-to-date planes including B.52's and F.111-A's and modern war means such as long-range guns from the 7th remote - controlled bombs, torpedoes, delayed-action bombs, phosphorous bombe rockets, missiles, and toxic chemicals. The air raids communication lines in 1967 were six times as many as in 1965. From 60 to 70 per cent of these attacks were launched against the 4th Military Zone. In the last few months, the intensity of air raids from the 19th parallel southwards rose sharply. To nication is a task of strategic importance, which must be performed by all branches of Together with sappers and army carriers,

the regular transport workers constitute, with casual hands found on the spot, a wide

spread transport force. Transport and communication workers are present on roads, near bridges or at landing places repeatedly churned or littered with U.S. delayediction bombs or torpedoes They mend roads or rebuild bridges even during air raids or in biting cold. Braving combs and mines, drivers of lorries, locomotives, motorboats or ferry boats courageously carry goods to their destination. Even injured drivers do not want to

Quang Binh province brings in a bumper crop

this year in spite of U.S. bombings.

their vehicles and wounded road - menders refuse to be evacuated; fermerly they destroy our roads, we repair them and keep the traffic going"; now their watchword "The enemy destroy ou roads but we pass without hindrance.

The role played by the people is very great. Even old people and women work on the road. The people have contributed tens of millions of work-days to move millions of cubic metres of earth, sand and stone to fill up bomb craters and roads and bridges. They also goods. In case of need, they bring their personal things bamboos, timber, door panels etc... to repair roads and make them carriageable again.

To fight this modern war, the transport service has shown great ingenuity in the application of science and technology to Viet Nam's present conditions by making full use of building materials available in the country, of the forges found in villages and of the people's long-standing experiences to keep traffic moving despite enemy bombings.

READY TO FACE ANY EVENTUALITIES

SINCE the very beginning, while building up its huge strength to maintain and repair the existing roads and waterways, the transport service has anticipated the attacks by the enemy, made estimates of the destruction eventually caused by him and our own capacity of defence in order to work out methods of repair suitable to local conditions, it has stocked materials and manpower available at short notice for each line, each region and even each kilo-It has built new made and deviations, sometimes forming wide nets of communica tion lines. New bridges, pontoon bridges, ferry boats which can be dispersed at will are ready to replace those that may happen to be

As a result, our communication is now greatly diver-sified. Besides there is now close co-ordination between various means of communication - road, rail and waterway - and various means of transport from rudimentary to motorized ones; that is why over the past three years, despite fierce air raids, the transport branch has continued to progress and been able to preserve Its manpower, means of transport and freight. Furthermore this success also exposes more clearly the weaknesses of the enemy. In fact, though in great number American aircraft are not inexhaustible and ot cover the whole aky of North Viet Nam. When our communication network

destroyed or damaged.

for the enemy to find his targets as they increase number and are camou flaged more skilfully under varied forms. He finds himself more at sea and does not know exactly where to strike. All this aggravates his shortage of planes and forces him to waste a heavier bombload.

FUTILITY OF U.S. REFORT

SINCE the U.S. imperialists escalated the war to the North, the transport and communication branch has met with a number of difficulties and sustained some damage but bridges and ferries have been kept in good repair. New kinds of ferry boats and bridges have been invented, hundreds of kilometres of railway tracks, thousands of kilometres of roads, tens of thousands of rural lanes, hundreds of bridges have been renaized or built.

During these three years of war, our communication network has never shrunk; on the contrary, it has expanded to remote localities. The ever increasing volume of goods transported has provided the front with sufficient quantities of arms and ammunition, food and other equipments. It has contributed to the setting up of hundreds of loca enterprises. Agriculture has been provided with thousands of pumps, tans of thousands of tons of paddy seeds and fertilizers. The people have been adequately supplied with daily necessaries like fond, medicines, school ar ticles, etc...

To destroy a tiny bridge.

the U.S. aggressors have

had to sacrifice tens of their planes. To halt traffic for an hour, they have spent millions of dollars in bombs and shells. But the biggest failure of the U.S. Force is that over the past three years it has been unable to achieve its strategic objective, namely to paralyse the transport and communication in North Viet Nam in order to prewent the great rear from supporting the great front, to stop the aid and support of friendly and fraternal countries all over the world, sabotage socialist construction in the North, impair its economic potential and national defence, and create difficulties to the people's life so as to shake the determination of the North Vietnamese people in their struggle against the U.S. and for national salvation.

HEALTH SERVICE IN QUANG BINH PROVINCE UNDER THE TEST OF FIRE

OF the 3,000 U.S. planes blasted out of the sky of the D.R.V.N. by of the D.R.V.N. by June 25, 1968 469 had been grounded in Quang Binh. This alone is clear indication of the ferocity of U.S. raids against this 400,000-inhab-itant province, close to the 17th parallel.

The provincial hospital, a series of newly-built estab-lishments situated in Dong Hoi, the province's chieftown, was hombed as early as Feb. 7, 1965, the first day of U.S. escalation against the D. R. V. N. Since then, the network of medical installations in the province has been evatematically attacked by

The Quang Binh province's health service just as of the rest of the country has readjusted itself to war conditions.
The provincial hospital has been made light and rendered mobile. Specialized depart-ments, such as the Ear-Nose-Throat department and that for the treatment of maxillo-facial diseases, etc...have been

scattered to reinforce district hospitals. The latter have thus been able to treat most of the cases, and perform surgical operations hitherto handled only by the provincial hospital such as: amputations, stomach operations, some chest, brain-skull and maxillofacial operations, etc...

District hospitals possess services of bio-chemistry, mi-crobial culture, and laboratories producing subtilis and serum. Furthermore, to spare the population dangerous trips in war time, the health service of the province has pitals, regional medical estab-lishments of 10 beds each with a surgeon and 2 nurses, in charge of from 5 to 7

villages.

It is at village and agricultural co-operative levels that the sanitary network of the province has developed most rapidly. At present, after three and a half years of war, too percent of the villages have their own in firmary-masherity statics where

the wounded are sorted an light wounds treated. A large number of these stations have been transformed into dispen Each agricultural co-op i

served by a 3 to 4-man sani-tary group which looks after the health of the peasants, popularizes notions of prophy-lactic hygiene and, in case of bombing, gives first-aid care to the wounded : haemostasia, ressuscitation, immobilization of fractures and bandage,

Thanks to the swiftness in providing medical attention, the rate of mortality due to war wounds dropped from 0.75 per cent in 1966 to 0.65 per cent in 1967. Thus, in the conditions of

Thus, in the conditors of an atrocious war, the Quang Binh province's beshth service has been able to fulfil the tasks it has laid down: "to protect the life and improve the health of the people, and to check endemic disease." In the flames of war, it has experienced a development unheard of before.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF PROPLE'S WAR

(Continued from page 1)

NO U.S. OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED

OUR people and armed forces have smeshed the American aggressors' designs simed at of the people of both somes of our country. Our strength in all fields assistance given by the North to the South has grown ever stronger in spite of American bombing and strafing. Every one of our actions and thoughts is directed to the South. Day and night, rain or shine, at the same time as we fight against raiding U.S. aircraft, we repair roads, and bridges, fill bomb craters, defuse delayed-action bombs, build new roads, unload ships, protect storehouses. Under all circumstances traffic flows to the front The simultaneous offensives and uprisings in the South over the past four months have thrown a bright light on the American aggress sors' impotence and shameful fail-

Our people and armed forces have

frustrated the American aggressors' scheme to wreck the economic and military potential of the North Never in such a short time and at such a tempo have our people built powerful armed forces, which include three categories of fighting troops and many armed services. and mastered such modern weapons and equipment as missiles, let fight ers, electronic apparatuses. Never on the economic front have we witnessed such a new style of work such a steady and impetuous advance and such encouraging prospects in the midst of war. In the midst of war, intensive cultivation, increased output and labour productivity have become mass movements: the material and technical bases of the co operatives have made substantial progress and a network of regional industrial undertakings has taken shape The conversion of our whole economy suit wartime conditions has schieved brilliant successos For from being "bombed back to the Stone Age," by American bombs and shells, as our enemy wished we have continued to advance with firm steps on the road to socialism. The North has never been so strong politically and materially, economy and national

Our people and armed forces have thwarted the American aggressors' plan to impair our will to light and win., American bombings and shellings have only fanned up the flames of hatred in our hearts and harden our will to fight on. The boom of our guns attacking the enemy resounds in both zones, the network of our groundfire grows thicker with each passing day. The resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, is impetuously rising like a tidal wave. The fire the revolution rises sky-high.

remedy passivity with passivity, only to fall into even greater passivity in both zones; a mistake in policy; they have contravened basic military doctrines and tried to use air power to decide the outcome of a war; a mis take in estimating their adversary's capacity to resist : they have failed mad attacks, the American aggressors to take correct stock of the invincible themselves have had to admit that overall strength of our people and they have failed miserably and susarmed furces. tained heavy losses.

VICTORY THE AGGRESSORS' BITTER SETBACKS

OUR people and armed forces have destroyed important American air forces, killed

and captured a very large number

of pilots of the U.S. Air Force and

Nevy, suck and set aftre many

American war vessels and examendo

craft. The downed U.S. planes belong

The latest things out of American

aircraft factories - F.1038, F.48, B.428, F.111As - have been brought

down. In our prisons are American

air pirates from all American States.

nearly all American aircraft carriers

and all American land bases in

Thailand and South Vict Nam. The

recorded the largest number of Amer-

ican colonels, lieutenant-colonels and

majors captured, more than at any

other period in the war. The Amer-

have been extremely heavy, and for

the first time in their history of

aggression, the U.S. imperialists, the

richest capitalist power ever, run

short of both planes and pilots. Our

beroic struggle has exposed before

the whole world the limits of U.S. power and smashed to smithereens

the so-catted "U.S. air supremacy."

at the fourth session of the third

The outcome of three years of

destruction war through air and

naval attacks on the Morth is the

failure of the U.S. aggressors, and

this means a tremendous defect for

them. The March 31 speech of U.E.

President Johnson on the 'limited

bombing' of the North is a perfi-

dious scheme, a deceitful manosuvra

and at the same time an avowal of

American failure in the war of

destruction against the North, which

testifies to an important breakdown

in the Americans' will to aftack the

North. This is an extremely great

violery for our people's resistance

against U.S aggression, for national

salvation, which constitutes a strong

encouragement for our Southern

competriots, who are rushing forward in the flush of their successes to

Together with the South, the North

has deprived the American aggree-

sore of all initiative and driven them

to a never - before - so - desperate

situation. The general offensives in the South and the shooting down of

the 3,000th U.S. aircraft over the

North make up a wonderful picture

depicting in a lively way the vic-

torious impetus of our people in their resistance against U.S. aggression,

win complete victory.

National Assembly this summer

As Premier Pham Van Dong said

frantic U.S. war escalation,

scores of ultramodern types.

THE shooting down of 3,000 U.S. aircraft vividly illustrates the currect and creative character of the political and military line of our Party, the organizer and architect of all victories achieved by our

LESSONS DRAWN FROM

In launching a war of destruction

against the North, the Americans have committed three serious mis-

takes: a strategic mistake to try to

Looking back on the past stages of our struggle, we feel infinitely proud of our Party and our beroic people, of the Vietnamese nation's traditions of struggle against foreign aggression and of revolution. Our struggle has taught us many valuable

The first is a lesson on great

resolve. This is the decisive subjec-

tive factor of our victory.

past year, the period of the most understand clearly that "nothing is more precious than independe and feeedom." and are ready to lay down our lives for independence and freedom. We never shrink before difficulties and hardshine, and give icans' losses in planes and pilots everything for a victory over the American aggressors. In the first days of the war, our rifles and small caliber artillery fiercely stood up to American supersonic jets. Then we quickly learned to master modern weapons and equipment supplied by fraternal countries. During the Amer icans' savage raids on Hanoi, Haiphong and other populous areas, our gunners valiantly faced enemy bombs and shells, hit back hard at them, meted out due punishment to them, replied to their threats of military pressure with concentrated and accurate fire, thwarted all new steps in their war escalation. Followin their "limited bombing" trick the Americans have concentrated extremely savage attacks on the Fourth Military Zone. But our people and armed forces there, filled with strong resolve, have fought back with extreme valour and recorded splendid victories. Vinh Linh, Con Co, Quang Binh, Nghe An, Ham Rong, Bach Lone Vi, Hanoi, Haiphong, the Nguyen Viet Xuan A.A. Battalion, the First Squadron of the People's Air Force, the X. power factory and the B. ferry are places and units known all over the country for their very high

> The second lesson : struggle by the entire people. This is the carrying out of our Party's line on the people's war. This war is being waged in favourable circumstances: our people are imbued with great patriotism and deep love of socialism, and are of one mind politically and spiritually. Intelligent and courageous, industrious and full of imagination, our people have actively participated in all activities, and are present in all battlelines, against the enemy: firing on enemy aircraft and war vessels; capturing downed air pirates, spies,

UP TO IUNE 28

3,005 U.S. gircraft were downed in

North Viet Nam

commandos; helping the armed forces build fieldworks, haul guns, set up camouflage; acting as couriers. ammunition and food carriers, stretcher-bearers and first-aid teams; repairing roads and bridges and ensuring a steady flow of traffic; protecting depots and stores; building air raid shelters; ensuring order and security; increasing production, etc. Our people make up a collective of ters contributing to all victories. All our victories are collective victories. All armed services, however modern, should rely on the people if they want to defeat the enemy.

Our people's war, based on the absolute superiority of the socialist regime, can mobilize to the highest degree and organize in the most rational way the people's manpower

The third lesson : all-sided strugele. The American aggressors are using their air and naval forces for a war of destruction of great savagery everywhere and for barbarous wanton attacks. We must oppose their war of destruction in an all-sided way. We must produce as we fight, persist in socialist building, give a strong impetus to transport and communi cations, build up and train armed forces, carry out abreast military. political and diplomatic offensives on the enemy, defend the North while striving to support the liberation revolution in the South. In all these fields, we have recorded brilliant

The jourth lesson: to upheld the spirit of indepositence, sovereignte and self-reliance while striving to win international sympathy and support. Our Party, headed by President Ho Chi Minh, has based itself on concrete conditions in our country and the requirements of the revolution and put forward the line of the people's war in accordance with conditions prevalent in our country, with our battlefields, our fighters and our compatriots. Our Party has shown us the way to solve problems related to combat and production in conform ity with national realities. Our victories are victories of our Party's political and military line. Our people's victories are also victories of the brother socialist countries, the world peoples, and the nations who have been giving us their sympathy and

HE exploit schleved by our people and armed forces in shooting down 3 000 U.S. aircraft marks the shameful bankruptcy of the American aggressors' war of destruction. Their complete defeat is no longer remote.

required seriousness, the Paris talks are marking time. Some are getting impatient. One under stands them One also understand that stands them. One also understand that, in spite of this bogging down and the sharp political and social struggles going on in France, Viet Nam-U.S. contacts have aromained in the coutro of world attention. This is because the peoples are fully antitled to expect from them some antitled to expect from them some

One wonders whether the actual One wonders whether the actual dialogue will start? And what will happen if it does? Should the American representative face, instead of trying to elude, the question which is the object of the meeting, should be declare himself in favour of a genuine halt to acts of war against the D.R.V.N., the way would be open for conversations on other blems of concern to both parties problems of concern to both parties.
The stake of these conversations will be nothing less than the peace in Viet Nam, the security of all countries threatened with aggression, the end of a nightmare for the United

But it is clear that Mr Johnson is in so hurry to respond to the peoples' wishes. It is clear that in sending a diplomat to Paris, the American government is only seeking American government is only seeking to gain time while throwing dust in people's eyes concerning its intentions regarding peace. Right from the first day, the American representative has been talking about mutual concessions, simultaneous de-escalation, reciprocity and other nonsen If our soldiers were ravaging American territory at the same time as American troops are trampling ours?

Is it to say that Washington can go on tacking about and maneuvring indefinitely? We don't think so. The justice of our cause, the unassailability of our viewpoints, the sympathy we enjoy come out in fall at the Paris international tribune. So much so that it has been suggested to us that exchanges of views should be kept secret!

Informed public opinion quickly gets tired of American wearisome refrains. Less worn-out tricks become necessary. And so, not surprisingly, we are being blamed for taking advantage of the Paris meeting to engage in...propaganda. It seems that we are trying to obtain in Paris what we are unable to win in Saigon South Viet Nam. It has even been recommended that in Washington

R Johnson having not made up his mind to discuss with the required seriousness, the

THE 4th OF JULY AND US Vice President. Viet Nam Committee for the Defence of World Peace.

people should not give ear to our

Who will not smell a rat? By attributing to us the intention of subs-tituting diplomatic manoeuvring for war operations, aren't our opponents trying to forestall us and spare us the trouble of talking of the rope in the house of someone who has hung-ed himself? In vain will American ed himself? In vain will American Ulysses try to mask their filmsy chances of success in Paris, which are but the logical sequence of American political and military defeats in Viet Nam.

No. Mr Johnson, it's in South Viet Nam and nowhere else that the out-come shall be decided of the war of aggression launched by you against our country. You had thought you could forcibly seize that portion of our national territory but our compatriots who live there have precomparious was live there have pre-vented you from doing so. For them nothing is more precious than free-dom and independence. We know from experience that our first task is to break your attempts at military conquest, and it is our hope that in these days when Independence Day is being celebrated by the Americans, you'll remember that such was also the opinion of the fighters for American independence, the Sons of Freedom, your ancestors, two centuries

Don't you know that it is three quarters of a century now that our oppressed nation, resolved to liberate themselves at all costs and looking for precedents both in their own past for precedents both in their own past and that of other peoples, particu-larly studied your revolution of 1776 and loved your George Washington? From the study of your national liberation we have retained among other lessons the fact that it was other lessons the fact that it was the revolutionary fervour and indonsitable courage of American patriots that decided America's destiny at Boston and Philadelphia, at Saratoga and still remember quite well that the powerful regular infantry, artillery and fleet of His British Majesty were useless against the grooved rifles of pactered American sharp-abooters. Your people's war, I man that of 1779, was equal to the kennan quality that the great military theorist Frederick Engels praised in your forestathers, the Insurgents, it inspired them to practise a wholly new art of lighting, which made them invincible. All this we remember

Ah, don't cry out that you've committed yourselves to the "Re-public of South Viet Nam" and that you are defending it. The British also defended those whom they called I ovalists and need them as saw fit. But no matter zealous they were, those Loyalists were useless for the British expediary corps. This you know

We have a sound notion of strug-gles at the conference table. But we don't make light of the peoples feelings. Here also the Insurgents of 1776 have shown us the of 1776 have shown us the way.
While closing ranks around Washington, they sent Benjamin Franklin
to Europe, welcomed La Fayette
and Rochambeau like brothers, sought to convince and actually convinced the best British minds: Burke, Fox, and also Chatham.

Our main battlefield, where the decision will be made, is, and we say it without ambiguity; our na-tional territory, which has been attacked in contravention of all legality and morality. But this sloss not prevent us from paying full attention to the struggle being waged in Paris, Washington and other places, for

What makes you think that we're waging this battle subrepticiously, that you should deem it necessary to denounce it? We have never ceased proclaiming loudly that we shall win it, like other battles. For we are fighting for a just cause, and the revolutionary epoch we are living is propitious to the triumph of just

Twenty years ago, the French writer Jean Paul Sartre unvoiled in a famous play certain American customs: in the play, one of the venorable Yankee patres conscription invokes the reason of State and the

greatness of the fatherland to urge a prostitute to make a false testime prostitute to make a raise teatmony against a Negro. But times have changed. The seething political life during these last few years, the teach-ims, poor people's marches, anti-racist riots, have begun to drive into the background this very real and very unsympathetic Big Business America, harsh, selfish, arrogant, intoxicated with an unhealthy psychosis of success and yet apathetic, and brought to the surface, from the bottom of national conscience, an America which remembers the past its own past, and which is ashamed of the war in Viet Nam. The repression that has swooped down on thousands of young Americans who have either returned or burnt their draft cards, and the door of a prison that has opened before Doctor Benjamin Spock and his friends, are proofs of the unpopularity of the war imposed on us. It's the most unpo-pular war in the history of the United States. This war cuts deeply into American conscience. It's Walter Lippmann who said it.

Should Mr Johnson threaten that Should Mr Johnson threaten that he would unite America against us, because we are defending our right to life and freedom, we shall reply to him that he will not su ceed in doing so. It is not now, when waves of anger, frustration and bitternes are battering at the door of the White House, held responsible for the war in Viet Nam; when American civic conscience has been awakened; when lofty aspirations and the revolutionary enthusiasm of 1776 and the Lincoln era are of 1776 and the Lincoln era are being revived, that one can rouse that sham and discordant "patriot-iam" of which spokes Senator Fulbright, that militarist chauvinism in which a morbid nationalism is peoples, and which has nothing to with patriotism.

On the contrary, it is friendship with our people which is blossoming and getting ever stronger in American hearts at this time when the blood being shed by us is giving their full meaning to independence and freedom.

IN 100 DAYS

130 CITIES, TOWNS AND TOWNLETS IN SOUTH VIET NAM DESTROYED BY U.S. AGGRESSORS AND THEIR OUISLINGS

SINCE the night of January 20, 1068, the general attacks of the P.L.A.F. and concerted uprisings of the people in the South have landed the U.S. aggressors and their lacksys in a quandary. In face of the high revolutionary tide, the U.S imperialists have flowed all international laws and used all kinds of weapons and war materials in a hoon extinguish the revolutionary nes in South Viet Nam. According to still incomplete data, in one hundred days, they have destroyed over 130 cities, towns and townlets in the South.

In Saigon alone, they have burnt or demolished over 30,000 houses, killed or wounded thousands of people and rendered hundreds of thousands of others homeless. Such populated areas as Thiec market, Vinh Hoi, areas as Thiec market, Vinh Hoi, Khanh Hoi, Tre bridge, Y-shaped bridge, were the targets of over 30 attacks on some days, the area of the An Quang Pagoda, the biggest Buddhist centre inside the city, the luxicous and quiet Hang Xanh area, the Vinatezoo and Red Cross areas were subjected to fisere raids as they were regarded as stationing places of the F-L-A-F. fighters.

Regarding Hue, the city well known for its imperial tombs, citadel and cultural works, this is what Marc and cultural works, this is what Marc Riboud has written in La Monds: "Hee will remain the Gueraics of Viet Nam. You must use the tombs built here and there in the city, the rains of the Citadal and imperial palace, the broken pieces of the famous 'Hee Dies porcelaine,' the famous 'Hee Dies porcelaine,' the control of the churches and Buddhist tends, o' this schools and universi-ty of the control of the control of the control of the tends of the churches and Buddhist compies, or tas echois and university, to understand what an assassinated city is like. "Who is responsible for this destruction? From his may talks with the Hus people, Marc Riboud concluded, "All the remarks and conversations I have beard

arraign the Americans and their arraign the Americans and their wanton and systematic bombings."

If the crimes committed by the U.S. aggressors and their valets against Saigon and Hue—the two biggest cities in South Viet Nam well known to foreigners—are so abominable, one can easily imagine those perpetrated against the other towns and localities in the South. towns and localities in the South.

42 towns and townlets in the
Mekong Delta were destroyed; tens
of thousands of people were killed
or wounded; over 300,000 people
made homeless. The towns in Trung
Bo suffered the same fate and
civilian casualties amounted to tens
of thousands.

of thousands. This list of U.S. crimes is far This list of U.S. crimes is lar from being exhausted. We never forget the massures of 1,200 people on March 16, 1968, at Son My village, Son Tinh district, Quang Ngai prov-ince, and in the three districts in Quang Nam province which are

reminiscent of Oradour in France and Lidde in Caechoslovalia. Nor the casualities caused by shooting and hand greenades among 200 people detained in a concentration camp at Dinh province, on February 34 and March 4, 1055, and the burning of handreds of tied up people in Dong Baprinos, Rute, in mid-February 1985.

on January 31, 1968, a typical act of terrorism was committed by the U.S. when its planes released incendiary bombe and fired rockets incendiary bombe and fired rockets on the Cau Quay (Swing bridge) area, Soc Trang town, setting after Nhut Le market and killiog and wounding 2,000 inhabitants of the Hoa Hao religious sect; the boarding-house of Taberd school, the Samacum school and many public utility buildings of the town were also destroyed.

also destroyed.

The American aggressors have even set fire to the immense U Minh jungle, west of Nam Bo, devastating jungle, west of Nam Bo, devastating causing great damage to the economy of the whole area.

AP correspondent Peter Armsjor Brown cone reported U.S.A.F. major Brown cone reported U.S.A.F. major Brown casuaties caused to the civilians are "mose of your concern." This speaks volumes for the barbarity of the aggressor.

LAO PEOPLE ARE RESOLVED TO DEFEAT U.S. IMPERIALISM

CAO PATRIOTIC FRONT PERPECTS AND STRICTS V IMPLEMENTS THE 1062 GENEVA AGREEMENTS

DURING the six years since 1962 of unremitting struggle for the cause of coalition government, ministers of the Neo the Lao revolution and people emained faithful to the 1962 Geneva agreements and the accords signed by the three Lao parties. At the National Political Conference Publiance between the Neo Haksat and the Lao patriotic neutralist forces held in October 1965, it put forth its 4-point position and suggested a 5-point solution to the Lao problem which fully tally with the above-mention-All this has eloquently

ed agreements. For national concord's sake, the Neo Lao Haksai perseveringly carried ou Lao parties within and without the country in the spirit of mutual understanding and concession in order to maintain and consolidate the Lao national coalition government and to implement its programme and the stipulations of the 1062 Geneva agreements. Let us recall that even in July 1963 when, on U.S. orders, General Phoumi Nosavan's troops and bandits brazenly mounted nibbling attacks on the Plain of Jan to tornedo the precipitions. and Vice Premier of the Lan tripartite coalition government, sent to Prince Souvan n Phouma a letter stressing his desire to meet Prince Phouma, General Kong Le and other neutralist leaders to both parties and capable preventing an imminent conflict. Their talks would pave the way to subse ment tripartite conferences.

However, owing to the sabotage by party and the collusion of Prince Souvanna Phouma, these meetings met with con-siderable difficulties and ended in a deadlock. Hostil-ities resumed in Laos. The fact that they took place on the territory controlled by the Neo Lao Hahsat and the

is enough to show who is the saboteur of the June 24, 1962 cease-fire order. Of course, the Neo Lao Hahsat forces had to take up arms to defend themselves. After the Vankees and their

of the Neo Leo neutralist forces were forced to seek cover in the liberated areas to carry on their duties while the Neo Lao Haksas permanent representative in Vientiane showed great re-straint in face of repeated provocations of pro-U.S.

testified to the good will of the Neo Lao Haksat, which outs the national interests above all feuds and constantly endeavours to achieve the

to safeguard the 1962 Geneva agreements and tripartite accords, the only way is to renist U.S. intervention and aggression. To fight the U.S. aggression. To fight the U.S. is to fight for the achievement of the political solution to the Lao problem, such is the path mapped out by the Lao people.

SUCCESSEUT STRUGGLE

N order to preserve the fruits of the revolution and national soverighty ngainst U.S. imperialist aggression, the Lao people, closely united behind the Neo Lao Haksat, have been fighting heroically against the cneary and building and consolidating the liberated areas.

The three kinds of patriotic

and grew subsidiary crops; there were on the average 700 more of cassava plants per head of population. In the social field, the me-

from east to west, and High-way No 13 ranning along the Mekong river; they seized great quantities of arms and

ammunition, and liberated

many important areas ins-gally occupied by the enemy such as Nam Bac (Luang Prabang) and Pa Thi (Sam Neus). Over 150,000 Lao people have been freed from the enemy's grip.

The legitimate struggle of

The legitimate struggle of the Lao people, the correct and clearsighted political line of the Neo Lao Hahsat, and the savage crimes and caddish behaviour of the U.S. impe-

rialists and their myrmidons

have aroused the conscious

ness of many Lao puppet troops who have mutinied and

crossed over to the side of the people. According to still incomplete figures, in the first five months of the dry

many important areas ille-

In the social field, the medical network, which spreads from the centre to various localities in the liberated areas, expands more and more widely: To provinces have got their hospitals and many districts their infir-

Contrary to the expectation of the U.S. imperialists that their bombs can close down schools, enrolment in the school year 1967-1968 was much greater than in previous years. In Sam Neua province, years. In Sam Neua province, the increase was 50 per cent and now boasts 213 schools and 9,000 pupils. Even in the townlet of Ban Ban, Xieng Khouang province, raided by U.S. aircraft for 220 times, education has never been interrupted. At Muong Sai, 167 secondary-school teachers have been trained. Forty villages in the liberated areas did away with illiteracy in 1967. The curriculum of 1967. The curriculum o-secondary education is now being prepared for the school year 1968-1969.

SOLIDARITY WITH VIET NAM AND CAMBODIA AGAINST THE COMMON PNEMV

AOS and Viet Nam are neighbours fighting against a common foe: peoples have long-standing friendly relations. They have been staunchly supporting and scalously helping each other in their struggle to liberate

The Lao people categorically reject the charges of Prince Phouma and the pro-U.S. clique in Lacs aimed at splitting the peoples of Vict Nam and Lacs. The statement issued on June 10, 1968 by the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat said, "In the course of current talks between the D.R.V.N. and the U.S. in Paris, the U.S. representative reiterated the allegation that 'North Viet Nam invades Lace." Vientiane administration headed by Prince Souvanne chimed in and Phouma chimed in and slandered the Neo Lao Hahsat and the D. R. V. N. How bracen this travesty of the truth was ! But all this cannot cover up U.S. aggression in

dership of the Neo Leo

· See also Viet Nam Cousier No 168.

NEO LAO HARSAT FOUR-POINT POSITION

1 — To resolutely defend the peace, neutrality, sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Laos on the basis of strict respect for, and correct implementation of, the 1950 senson Agreement, the Tripartite Agreements of Zurick (1951)

mentation of, the 1500s treases and of the Plain of Jars (1952);

2 — To persistently fight and defeat the United States' imperialist intervention. and aggression against Laos under whatever form;
3 — To ensure the Lao people's right to settle themselves their own internal
affairs by means of peaceful angoinations among the parties concerned, free from the

agairs by means of peaciful sugnitations among the parius concerned, pres from its function imperialist' interference;

4.— To persistently struggle for the implementation of the political program of the Tripartie National Union Government in order to build up a peaciful, neutral, independent, democratic, unified and prosperous Laor.

NEO LAO MARSAY PIVE-POINT SOLUTION

"I — To withing from Los all the armed forest, military personnel, occer military organizations and all osepons and was materials which the American importaints and their satellites have illegally introduced into Last; to dismantle all US, military beaus in Last;

U.S. military basts in Laoi:
2 — To completely stop all acts of aggression against Loos by the United States and first and foremost, to immediately stop American our resids, and sateship by pro-American topic against the some ander the control of the Loo patientile corner and to all collusion between the United States' lackeys in Visman, Dangho and Saigen, and the utilitation of the Interview of Thatland and

tians, Banghol and Saigon, and the utilization of the turitory of Inaliand and South Vist Nam as springdoudle for intervention in Lacs; 4—To conduct tripartite succitations in sevent and in a spirit of mutual understanding and concession with a view to solving all the problems outstanding others the parties concerned, and stabilizing step by step the situation in the

country;
S-To restore the organizational structure and the principle of bripartite
unanimity of the Leo National Union Government set up on the basis of the 1961
Zurich Agreement and the 1962 Plain of Jars Agreement. armed forces in Laos-regular

olitical settlement envisaged

for the Lao problem.

On the other hand, since 1962, there has been an over clearer realization by the Lao people that to defend independence and neutrality and

army, regional troops and guerillas—have been closely March 1968) over 2,100 right wing soldiers surrendered or left the puppet army. The most typical case was that of co-ordinating their actions and dealing hard blows at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. According to a com-munique released by the Lao Liberation Armed Forces command, n the six months command, n the six months of the recent dry season (November 1967 — end of April 1963) the Lao people and armed forces fought over 600 battles in which they put out of action 15,000 ene my troops including de a great number of high-ranking officers in the Lac

puppet army; they downed and destroyed ror U.S. aircraft, thus bringing the number of U.S. planes lost in Laos to 800 (from May 17, 1964, to April 17, 1968). They ARRAS destroyed a considerable the enemy, violently attacked many sections of enemy strategic roads: Highways No 9 and 12 which run from Vist Nam and cross Lass

most typical case was that of a company stationed in Phu Vang post (Sayaboury province) which on January 26, 1968, opposed an order to mount a raid, shot at their C.O.s and fied into the jumple; later 2x men of that company went over to the Liberation Armed Forces with eir arms and ammunition. SUCCESSEUT. BUILDING UP OF THE LIBERATED

AILITARY victories have ILITARY victories have exerted a good influence on economic and cultural development. In 267 the cropland in the Noo Lao Hahsas-controlled areas wellnigh doubled in acreage. Thousands of hectures of ricefields were irrigated. Many

Month of Solidarity with Korean People

Fighting Against U.S. Aggression

(June 25 - July 25, 1968)

RESOLUTE SUPPORT FOR THE KORFAN PEOPLE'S STRUCGLE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

Dr NGUVEN VAN HUONG Vice-Chaiman of the Vist Nam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity

for the U.S. in its war of aggression in South Vist Nam. This is a monstrous crime which cannot be condoned

by the Korean and Vietname

In face of the enemy's

dangerous scheme, the South

Korean people are stepping up their struggle against the

brutal oppression and exploi-tation by the U.S. imperialists

and the Pak Jung Hi pupper clique for vital and democratic

rights, for U.S. withdrawal from South Korea and for

national reunification. In North Korea, under the lead

ership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim

Il Sung, the beloved leader of

the 40 million Koreans, the high tide of socialist con-

struction at Chullims speed has, in a short spade of time transformed this part of

Kores into a country with a developed socialist agriculture and industry. Tremendous successes have been obtained

in the fields of health, cultur

and education. The people's

living conditions have con-stantly improved. In imple-

mentation of the wise line

the Korean Workers' Party

in October 1066, concerning

the simultaneous building of economy and national defence.

the economic and military strength of the D.P.R.K. has

strength of the D.F.R.R. has constantly developed, provid-ing a sure guarantee for the building of socialism in North Korea, while standing

ready at all times to foil any

To the anti-U.S. war of

resistance for national salva-

tion of the entire Vietnames

people as well as the building of socialism in North Vie

Nam, the Party, National Assembly, Government and

brotherly people of Korea have given unreserved assist-

ance, both moral and ma-terial. This all-out support

terial. This all-out support and invaluable aid has greatly inspired the Vietnamese peo-

ple, given them added strength to defeat the U.S.

new U.S. military adventure

N June 25, 1050, under the cover of the U.N.atists dragged 15, satellite countries into a large-scale armed aggreed 15, satellite countries into a large-scale armed aggreed in an abtic Feople's Republic of Kores.
Elowweer, the dauntiess split-tie for independence and freedom of the Koresa people frustrated all victous designs of the of courageous fighting, the Korean armed forces and people seemy troops including nearly seems and the country to the enemy troops including nearly 400,000 Americans and de-stroyed a sizeable quantity of U.S. means of war, compelling the U.S. to sign the armistice agreement and accept an

But aggressive and bellicose by nature, the U.S. imperial-ists obdurately persisted in their wicked designs. Imme-diately after the signing of the armistice agreement, they made all-out efforts to consolidate their rule in South Korea. They brought in more than 60,000 U.S. expeditionary troops and tens of thou sands of tons of weapons and war materials including atomcannons and rockets, and built 190 military airfields,230 naval bases and other military installations in preparation ror a new military adventure. Through their puppet, the Pak-Juag Hi clique, they ruthlessly exploited and brutally re-pressed the South Korean people. On the other hand, they regularly seat aircraft for a new military adventure they regularly sent aircraft and warships and smuggled in commandos for provocations and sabotage against the D. P. R. K. The fact that the spy ship Pueblo was caught red-handed while conducting illegal activities in the territorial waters of North Korea was an undeniable proof of a blatant U.S. violation of the armistice agreement and encroachment upon the sovereignty of the D.P.R.K., which jeopardized peace in Asia and the rest of the world. On U.S. orders, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has dispatched 50,000 and is planning to dispatch more South Korean youths

The Vietnamess people rejoice at the ever increasing regard it as a powerful en-couragement to their struggle against the U.S. They are convinced that under the Haksat, the Lao people will unite more and more closely in their fight against U.S. aggression and will win final

SAIGON STUDENTS PROTEST U.S. AGGRESSION

N June to, the New York Times reported the Salgon paper Sinh View (Students) had condemned the war of aggression by the U.S. and demanded an end to it as well as to the killing of the people. Sinh View was the official organ of the Students' General Association with a 25,000-strong mem-bership embracing 14 universty departments, an organization which has long since been under the hard and fast control of the Saigon authorities. The New York Times also said that the same issue of the paper, which was strongly anti-American in tone, carried commentaries and poems calling on the people of South Viet Nam to "rise up" and "wipe out the white-faced enemy." In the white-faced enemy." In no oe of the articles the president of the S.G.A. wrote; "Decidedly, we will not approve of a war which 'burns down' the fature of the people and is being pushed ahead under the pressure of a foreign country."

According to western sources, the said students' organization had previously issued a statement on June 13, demanding the termina-tion of the war still dragging on due to the "ambition of foreign imperialism, am-bition which has generated many sufferings and much devastation for our country. The statement was made public the same day at a press conference held in Sai-gon in presence of the repreentatives of all of the local University's departments.

Those voices brimming with combativeness and raised in broad day-light in Saigon take on a great significance administration is putting into effect the so-called "general mobilization decree " to serve Washington's aggressive war, when thousands of students are being pressed into the "students" division for the defence of the capital " and defence of the capital and to the frontlines of Saigon so as to parry the blows dealt the American aggressors and their henchmen. Thus faced with the alternative U.S. war of aggression or accept pointless sacrifices for the implementation of U.S. criminal schemes, the Saigon students, with their call to "rise up" and "wipe out the white-faced enemy"

tune with the appeal of the National Front for Libera-tion and the Alliance of National, Democratic and the response of a great many students who are now taking part in the offensives and uprisings in the South Viet Nam urban centres. Western news agencies report that after the A.N.D.P.F. came into arer us A.N.D.P.F. came into existence, students belonging to different organizations in Salgon lent it an active support (AP, May 16, 1968), Among those who formerly directed these organizations directed these organisations several are now responsible members of the Alliance either on its Central Committee or its Saigon and Hue Committees. Such are the Committees. Such are the cases of Ho Huu Nhut—one-time President of the S.G.A., now Secretary-General of the Alliance's Saigon branch—, Nguyen Trieu Luat and Tran Hieu Dang.

Those voices of the S.G.A.

The Saigon students' protest is another proof of the revo-lutionary storms sweeping throughout the towns and cities of South Viet Nam and drawing ever-larger strata of the urban population into the struggle to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

Saigon tobnotch contraban-

Figures That Set Off Coups

THIEU and Ky are making the monopoly of rice and char-resumed preparations for coal trade, charcoal bring the getting each other's did. household fust used by the Why! Because for the trailors, people of Saigon-Cholon, The valets of the Americans, power trade brought in huge profits. is but a means for building ub fat hank accounts in Fu rops and America, in anticipation of the day of their downfall, when their American masters would led them down and their associates brutally hich them out.

In Vung Tau, Nha Trang, Da Lat, sumptuous villas have been mushrooming, owned by the Thieus and their clique, Normally one such villa mould cost somewhere around 6,000-8,000 U.S. dollars, But as building materials - cement, steel, wood ... are taken from the stocks of the "Republican Army," costs are usually re-duced by half. Hardly are the villas built when they are rented to the Americans, for 5,000-7,000 a year, to be paid in advance. This means that 2,000-3,000 dollars net profit is immediately pocketed, not counting the rents of the following years.

The Victnamese people stand squarely by the side of the brotherly Korean people in the struggle against U.S. The "Republican Navy" of the Saigon regime is regularly used for carrying rice and building materials of the Thieus and their clique, It aggression for national reuni-fication. They strongly de-nounce and condemn U.S. occupation of South Korea would break the former's hearts having to share such easy and its provocations and acts gains with accomplices: it was for no other reason that of aggression against the D.P.R.K. and firmly demand Dang Van Quang, the former commander of the 4th Corps Area, was dismissed. Quang that U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea so as to let the Korean people settle their internal affairs themwand to be lord of the at-Corps, the jertile delta of the ome viper. His wite held

trade brought in huge profits.
And so Thieu secretly reported to Westmoreland about Quane's 'incompetence" and his of paying "tolls" to the N.F.L. so that his rice and coal-carrying boats could reach Saigon-Cholon unimpeded. Quang lost his job. But Ky and his wife and their henchmen refused to let the Thieus and their clique become "charcoal marnates": they compelled them to go lifty-

The Kys are renowned toughtes" in smugglers' circles. Of course Ky's wife no longer does business on the scale she used to do, when the was but a more air hostess, now that she is Mrs "Vice-president." Everyone has heard about the existence of a gold smuggling ring, active along the London-Banghok-Vientians - Saigon - Honghong route.

Now, a hilogram of gold cost-ing 1,200 U.S. dollars in Vientians will bring in 1,600 dollars in Snigon. And so is is quite common to see one of "Mr and Mrs Ry's cars" go to Tan Son Nhut airfield go to Tan Son Nhust airfield to fisch one or two suiteases full of "gifts" from Loos. The average weight of gold brought in on each trip should be around 80 hilograms, and met profit mould average 4000.60 = 32,000 U.S. dollers, the control of the suite or the brice of time Mercades sedons. This must make the Thieus' mouths water !

dists often talk about Mrs Ky's trips to Japan, where she says she is a regular customer of a Tohyo "beauty parlour of international es-puts." This might be true. But also true is the fact that the never forgets each time to bring back a suitense full of cultured pearls. Japanese customs would never be so disluggage of the wife of a "big friend of Premier Sato." As to Saigon customs at Tan Son Nhut, tooming as it is with Ky's henchmen, it's not even worth bothering about. Mrs Ky's clients are high-ranking American officials in Saigon to whom the pearls bring fat And that is why one often hears rumours of this hind in Saigon: "Mr and Mrs Ky have just notice a few hundred thousand dollars I" or "Mr and Mrs President are quite mad at Mr and Mrs Vice-president !

Thiou and Ky are both trying to consolidate their monopolite as agents of the Americans, for both are after more American dollars. Behind them are the hundreds and thousands of their henchmen who are uvamiling for the various sources of profits: black markst, embassionerst, controbund, pillage, thefi... One of their dissertion masters has said the following about them : " Tou dollars divided by 3 is 2, by 2 is 5, by one is ton! Such are the figures that set off coups in Saigon!"

to serve as cannon-fodder

TO THE READER

is much room for improve-ment in the wording of our paper. We apologise for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your

We are aware that there

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

MILITARY OPERATIONS

- * Enemy Military and Strategic Bases in Saigon and 8 Towns and Localities Bombarded. U.S. Baso at Dong Ha Pounded by P.L.A.F. Artillery for A Days Running. Puppet Military Training Centres at Quang Mgai and My Tho Heavily Damaged.
- * Saigen Dalat Highway Ambushed: One Puppet Battalion Wiped Out, Another Becimated, the Third Missing.
- * U.S. Logistic Bases Near Tuy Hou Assaulted: the Base Command and One Company Wiped Out, 106 Vehicles Destroyed.
- * 500 G.L's Killed or Wounded, 56 Vehicles Destroyed in an Infantry Engagement 45 km Northwest of Saigon.

U.S. AND PUPPET TROOPS IN MAIGON AND OTHER LOCALITIES BOMBARDED

CCORDING to Gini Phong A Press Agency, in the many enemy military, le bases and administrative ces in Saigon, especially Tan fices in Saiger, especially I am Son Nhat airbase and the sea harbour, were hit by P.L.A.F. artillery firs. It was the 31st artillery attack since May 5

artillery attack since May 5 last. the northermost part of South Viet Nam, the U.S. bases at Deng M, 7 e Con (Khe Sash) and Cas Viet port were daily abelled from June 21 to 24, 20 to 10 to 10

In the centre of South Viet Nam, on June 14, P.L.A.F. mortars attacked a military mortars attacked a military training centre of suppet In-fantry Division No 2 near Queng Ngai airfield where suppet troops were deployed: 115 men killed and a great number wounded, including many drill-officers.

in the Mekong Delta, the enemy training centre in My The town met with the same fate on June 24 when puppet soldiers were returning to their camp after a "sweep." Many hundred shells hit house, causing heavy damage to the enemy. To som up, from June 19 to 24, enemy bases in Suigon and 8 towns and various localities in South Viet Nam were relentlessly plastered by P.L.A.F. fire. fate on June 21 when puppet

INFANTRY ENGAGE-MENTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH TRUNG BO

ROM June 6 to 16, the P.L.A.F. fought 9 battles in the southern part of in the southern part of Da Nang to enemy troops operating in Dai Loc, Duy Nuyen and Diess Ban districts: 500 G.I.'s and South Korean troops put out of action, 5 planes downed and 9 military vehicles destroyed. Special mention should be made of mention should be made of a lightning attack on June 8 by the people's self defence groups which in 5 minutes wiped out a whole platoon of groups which in 5 minutes wiped out a whole platoon of South Korean troops, destroyed 2 blockhouses and downed a chopper north of Hoi An town, 25 km southeast of Da Nang

After wiping out a company and the command of the U.S. logistic base of Vang Ro and controlling the base, the P.L.A.F. fought on June 6 bug battle 27km south of Tuy Hoa town, in which 106 U.S. military vehicles and the signal centre and ammunition denots were destroyed. pots were destroyed.

sepots were destroyed.

On June 18, the puppet troops engaged in the building of a road near Plans Thies, tookin east of Saigon, were assuitted by the P.L.A.F.: 2 companies, 3 platones and a party of "pacification" workers were killed or

In the Western High Pla-In the western High Flat-teaux, from June to to 14, Dak Pek centre, 85km north-northwest of Kontum, was stormed 4 times and shelled for two days. The enemy had companies and 4 platouns infantry and artillery put out of action, 14 cannons and mortars put out of order.

Further south in the first fortnight of June, guerillas in Gia Lei province killed or wounded 400 enemy troops, destroyed 38 military vehicles

and downed it aircraft. In the megion of De Lai, boasted by the quislings as "the least rotten," an operation to clear the southern substitute of the control of the contro

and downed It aircraft.

INFANTRY BATTLES IN SAIGON AREA AND MEKONG DELTA

N the northern suburbs of N the northern suburbs of Gia Dinh, Saigon's twincity from June 19 to 25, the P.L.A.F. fought back 5 counter-attacks at Binh Hoa, causing heavy losses to the

45km northwest of Saigon, the G.I.'s stationed in Trang Sang Stadium were attacked by the P.L.A.F. on June 17. After a 15 minutes' engage-ment, the P.L.A.F. won control of the terrain, causing 500 American casualties,

KHE SANH HURRIEDLY EVACUATED

NDER unbearable P.L.A.F. pressure, the U.S. command, on June 26, had to withdraw its troops hurriedly from Khe Sanh. In this general confusion in the enemy ranks, the P.L.A.F. infantry and artillery hammered at Ta Con, main base, and the points d'appui built on many fortified hills, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in manpower and materials.

Since the investment of Khe Sanh by the P.L.A.F. on January 29, 1958, the Yankees and their valets have suffered 15,000 casualties including 11,700 G.I.'s. The P.L.A.F. have put out of action 3 American battalions, a multi-battalion unit of puppet paratroops and 37 companies (including 32 American), destroyed, downed or damaged 450 U.S. aircraft, about one hundred vehicles including 20 tanks, and 61 heavy guns and mortars.

destroying 56 vehicles includ-ing 30 M.41 tanks and M.113 amphibious carriers, and 6 heavy guns. The attack was so sudden that support by enemy artillery and air forces was impossible.

province, a se was made b In Sen Tre province, In Bem Tre province, as cond ambush was made by the P.L.A.F. on June 10, on Chet Say canal, near the site of a battle which the same day on Glong Trom river (see Viti Nam Courier, last insue; took place. With two vessels sunk or burnt and years assualties listed in this ongagement, the losses of the enemy in all the battles fought in this region since May hast were 70 vessels destroyed or damaged, and 2,500 men put out of action.

In Camau, southernmost tip of South Viet Nam, an enemy river convoy was intercepted between Sec Trang and Bac Lieu towns : z vessels burnt, 5 damaged. Near Can The town, in 3 engagements which took place between June 8 and 14 on Cai Rang river, the enemy had a vessel sunk and 7 others damaged.

PUPPET ARMY TORN BY MUTINIES

ROUSED by the N.F.L. A ROUSED by the Political Programme and realizing the certain victory of the people's forces, Giai Phong Press Agency various arrivals. realizing the victory of the people's forces, Giai Phong Priss Agency reported, many patriolic elements in the Saigon puppet army have successively risen up and crossed over to the side of the revolution.

In all theatres of operations in South Viet Nam, mainly in Nam Bo (ex-CochinChina) many uprisings of patriotic elements in the puppet army have taken place beginning of May.

What is most remarkable is What is most remarkable is that these uprisings have occurred right in the citics, towns and townlets and have spread to all kinds of units from the regular array to the "civil guards" and milita, thus greatly affecting the morale of the armymen and civil servants of the puppet regime.

On the night of May 4 at the very start of the new wave of P.L.A.F. offensives, 30 patriotic soldiezz of the puppet 33rd unit responsible for the defence of the for the defence of the U.S.A.F. in Saigon, rose up collectively, killed 5 die-hard wicked thugs and joined the

revolutionary armed forces. In the first fortnight of

May, at Moc Hos towalet, Kien Trung province (Plain of Reeds), 4 uprisungs of "civil guards" were recorded in which the insurgent soldiers punished two Yankees and many ruffiam. any ruffians.

Along Highway No 4 (from Saigon to West Nam Bo)
many patriotic elements in
the puppet army stationed
near U.S. bases and camps
have rebelled. In the first iz
days of May, many insurrections took place in Battalions 1, a and 3 of upon
dozens of cuel thus were
tolled and the patriotic
held and the patriotic Saigon killed and the patriotic elements passed over to the side of the people with their side of the people with their wrapons. The same thing happened at Nhi My village, 500 metres from an important U.S. camp after patriotic elements in the 33rd post disposed of 24 torturers.

On may 27 last, at Lo Gach post, Tan Tru district, Long An province, insurgent soldiers suppress d 4 ruffinis before joining the people, bringing with them 27 live-arms and thousands of car-

In Cas The province, with the help of the inhab-itants and guerillas, the soldiers of Post No 4000 in Tan Hoa village, urban district, occupied that post on May 26 after killing 5 ruf-ficus and capturing another, and seized 12 (irearms, 150 hand grenades and cartridges.

The same day in the after-noon, they intercepted two puppet companies trying to mount a counter-attack, and killed 4 of their men.

On June 7, a soliter of the puppet army in Thac Lac post, Giong Rieng dis-trict, Trai, Vinh province, distinguished himself by killing 5 cruel thugs, cap-turing 2 fivearms and a great quantity of ammunition be-fore prossing over to the fore crossing over 10 side of the people.

All these insurgent soldiers All these insurgent soldiers have been warmly welcomed by the N.F.L. local committees and the people. They have pledged themselves to light against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation, and have been recommended for reward in accordance with the N.F.L. policy.



U.S. weapons captured by P.L.A.F.